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AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
Princes of WALES,  
From the First  
INSTITUTION  
TILL  
PRINCE HENRY,  
Eldest Son to  
KING JAMES I.

*Wrote by* RICHARD CONNAK Esq;

*Publiss'd by* J. T. PHILIPPS,  
Out of a Manuscript in Trinity-College Library  
CAMBRIDGE,

L O N D O N.

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Princes of WALES

INSTITUTION

PRINCE HENRY

KING JAMES I.

BY RICHARD CONNAR ESQ.

Printed by J. T. Phillips,  
One of a Manufacturer in Trinity-City, 1854  
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Great Street, 1854.  
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## DEDICATION.

*To the Most Noble and most Hopeful Young Prince  
HENRY, Prince of Great-Britain, Son  
and Heir Apparent of the Most High and  
Mighty King JAMES.*

S I R,

**T**HE great Desire you have to imitate and follow the Steps, worthy Virtues, and renowned Acts of your Predecessors, Princes of this Kingdom of *England* (for so much it pleased you to impart unto me) and with-all your Understanding, which taught you to know that no Actions worthy your Person could be set forward or attempted, without such Honours, Dignities and Revenues as they had from their princely Fathers to support their lawful Desires, agreeable to the King their Father's liking: The Consideration of those Things moved your HIGHNESS to require me (more unworthy and unable than many others that serve you) out of confused Records, where those Things lay scatter'd, to make a Collection, what every of the Princes of this Kingdom, the eldest Sons of Kings, had either from their Fathers, or from the State in general, with such Reasons as I could frame, to prove that the same is as needful in these our Days, as in former Times, assuring yourself (as you were pleased to say) that the King your Noble and Royal Father's Love and Desire of advancing you to Honour, was no way inferior to the Love of any the precedent Kings to their Sons, if his Majesty were made acquainted with the  
Truth

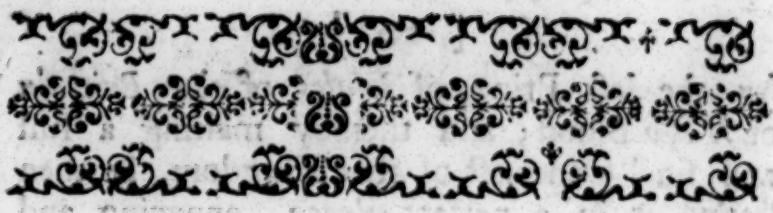
## DEDICATION.

Truth thereof; unless some others who had not laboured to understand what formerly Princes had, did unwittingly give it hinderance. And to the End, therefore, that they should not plead Ignorance, as some of them did, you would have these Collections to be set down in Writing, and to be shewed unto them. This, your HIGHNESS commanding, I as a Servant obey'd; and now having finished the same for your Instruction, do most humbly offer it to your gracious and princely View; humbly craving of your HIGHNESS two Things in Recompence of these my Labours: First, That you would be pleased to secrete those Things to yourself, until you find an Inclination in the King's Majesty to create you Prince of *Wales*, as others had been: Next, that his Majesty, upon Perusal thereof, should allow the same, as I hope he will, I have my Desire. If otherwise, that then you would do your best Endeavour to excuse me, and by humble Suit to his Majesty obtain his gracious Pardon for my Boldness herein, and keep me from his Displeasure. For as in all Duty I am bound to obey your lawful Commands; so I ought to be careful not to give his Majesty just Offence in the least Degree, as in this I hope I do not. This 6th of *July*, 1609.

*Your HIGHNESS's Most Humble and*

*Obedient Servant,*

RICHARD CONNAK.

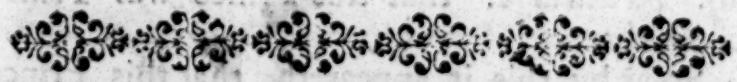


## King *H E N R Y* III.



ING *Henry* III. being the first King of the *English* Blood, whose Son had any Commandment or Jurisdiction in *Wales*, as Prince, did give unto his Son *Edward* (being afterwards King *Edward* I.) the Principality of *Wales* and Earldom of *Chester*, and the Governance of *Guyen*.

He gave unto this Prince his Son also the Dominion and Realm of *Ireland*, by which the Princess his Wife had the Duties and Sums of Money, called *Queen-Gold* within the Realm.



## King *E D W A R D* I.

KING *Henry* dying, this Prince *Edward* became King, by the Name of King *Edward* I. who having overcome *Lewlyn*,  
B



lyn, the last Prince of *Wales* of the *Brittain* or *Welsh* Blood; and thereby making a full and final Conquest of that Kingdom, he then settled it in a perfect Peace, annexing and uniting the same to the Crown of *England*, dividing some Parts thereof into Shires and Hundreds, and establishing there the Laws of *England*, placing Justices of Peace for the governing of that People. And in the twelfth Year of his Reign (though not by any Charter, that can yet be found) unto the Barons and other great Men of *Wales*, and to that People, appointed his Son *Edward* (born at *Carnarvon* a few Days before) to be their Prince, causing those Barons and great Men to do him Homage.

And after, viz. in the 29th Year of his Reign, by Charter, gave unto the said Prince, the whole Principality of *Wales*, and Earldom of *Chester*.

And as it is recited in a Charter made to *Hugh de Knowl*, Constable of *Chester*, Anno 29. *Edwardi* I. that this Prince was Prince of *Wales*.

So as by this it appeareth, that this Prince *Edward* was appointed Prince when he was a Child, very young, and had the Principality of *Wales* and Earldom of *Chester* given unto him when he was about the Age of fifteen Years.

King





King *EDWARD* II.

**T**HIS Prince, *Edward* of *Carnarvon*, afterwards by the Death of his Father became King by the Name of King *Edward* II. who, as *Dr. Powell* writeth, and *Hollinshead* also, did create his Son (called *Edward* of *Windsor*) Prince of *Wales* in a Parliament holden at *York* in the 15th Year of his Reign, this Prince being then about ten Years old; for he was born the 13th Day of *November*, in the 5th Year of his Father's Reign. The Charters or Acts of Parliament of these three precedent Princes are not extant to be found; and doubted by many Antiquaries, that they were never actually created Princes of *Wales*, especially, this Prince *Edward* Son to King *Edward* II. but sundry Summons to Parliament, and other Authorities, do prove that he was Earl of *Chester*.

King *EDWARD* III.

**T**HIS Prince, *Edward* of *Windsor*, being after the Death of his Father King, by the Name of King *Edward* III. did

did by the Authority of Parliament in the 17th Year of his Reign, create his Son *Edward*, surnamed the *Black Prince*, to be Prince of *Wales*, with the Principality and Revenues thereof in Possession, and the Lands of *Rice ap Marydick* attainted, he being then about thirteen Years old; for he was born the 15th Day of *June*, in the 4th Year of the Reign of his Father.

There was also granted to this worthy Prince in Possession, by his Father, all the Arrearages of Rents, Duties, Stocks, Stores, Goods and Chattles, which the King had remaining in these Parts, being of the Age aforesaid.

This Prince was also Prince of *Aquitaine*, which containeth all *Gascoigne* and *Gwyen*, in *France*, by which, no doubt, he had great Benefit and Command, and thereby also the disposing of many great Places and Offices. Within this Principality or Dutchy, there be 4 Archbishopricks, 24 Bishopricks, 15 Earldoms, 202 Barons, and above 1000 Captainships and Baileywicks. *Stow* in his Chronicle, p. 656. *Dr. Powell*, p. 384, and *Hollinshead*, p. 869, do say, that he was Duke of *Aquitaine*: And that it was done in Parliament, and so that appeareth in an old Parchment-Book which I have seen, where the Patent of this Creation is entered.

He was moreover by Authority of Parliament, before that Time, viz. in the 11th Year

Year of the King his Father's Reign, created Duke of *Cornwall* upon the Death of *John* of *Eltham* his Uncle, who was the last Earl of *Cornwall*; and had by the same Charter granted unto him in Possession the Revenues of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and all the Profits of the Ports which were due to the Crown within the County of *Cornwall*, he being then by like Computation, but about the Age of seven Years.

And by another Charter, dated the 3d of *January*, in the same 11th Year: All the Knights Fees, Wards and Marriages, which the King then had within the County of *Cornwall*.

And lastly, (although in Course and Order to have been placed first) he was in the 7th Year of his Father's Reign created Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*: And by the same Charter had the Revenues thereof granted unto him in Possession, he being at that Time about three Years old and no more.

He had also granted unto him by those Charters, the Advowsons of all Cathedral Churches, the Avoydaunces of Bishopricks, and the Issues and Profits of the Temporalities of Bishopricks, Abbeyes, Chanteryes and Colleges, with all other Profits to the said Principality and Earldom, or to the King in those Parts belonging, being about ten Years old, as aforesaid.

He



He had also granted unto him all the Goods, Chattles and Store of Cattle, which the King had then upon any of the Lands of the said Earldom.

And now to set down after a perfect Manner, what all the yearly Revenue of the Principality of *Wales*, the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and the Earldom of *Chester*, in those Days did amount unto, over and besides the Principality of *Aquitaine*, and the several Stocks and Stores of Cattle and Arrearages of Rents before spoken of; it is to be understood, that by an exact Survey or Extent taken upon the Death of this Prince, thereby to allot unto the Princess his Wife, a full third Part for her Dower, Then did,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Principality of <i>Wales</i>	4871	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Dutchy of <i>Cornwall</i> ,	3415	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Earldom of <i>Chester</i> ,	1695	1	8

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Total 9982 12 7  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{8}$

King *Edward III.* by his Patents dated *November 13, Anno Regni sui 17*, did grant unto his Son the like Proceis and Proceedings for the Recovery of any Debt due to him, as there was accustomed for the Recovery of the King's own Debts.

Laftly, he was by Authority of Parliament made Viceroy or Guardian of the Kingdom, during the Time that the King his Father was be-



beyond the Seas. And by another Charter of the same Date, there was assigned unto him certain Noblemen, to be of his Council in the Government of the Realm during the King's Absence.

And by this Authority he summoned and continued Parliaments, granted Letters Patents, and did all other Things with the Advice of this Council, in the King's Name, as fully as the King himself might do.

After this *Black Prince's* Death, who died in the King his Father's Time, leaving his young Son *Richard* behind him, King *Edward III.* Grandfather to the said *Richard*, being, as it seemeth, unwilling that the Realm should (whilst he lived) be without a created Prince: He, therefore, in the 50th Year of his Reign, created the said *Richard* to be Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall* and Earl of *Chester*, and thereby gave unto him in Possession the Principality of *Wales*, the Dutchy of *Cornwall* and Earldom of *Chester*, with all the Revenues to them belonging, as largely, and of the like Value as his Father the *Black Prince* had them; the said Prince *Richard* being then about twelve Years old, for he was born the 3d Day of *April* in the 40th Year of the Reign of King *Edward III.*

But Note, that this Prince *Richard's* Mother had Dower out of all those Revenues; for the which see the Return of this Writt of  
Dower,

Dower, in the *Tower*, 11 July, 50 *Edward III.*

There was, moreover, granted unto this Prince by another Charter the Customs of Woolls, Cloth and Lamb-Skins, due to the Crown within any the Ports of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*. And as it seemeth by a Decree made in the Court of *Exchequer*, Anno 21. *Eliz. inter Record. de Termino sancti Michaelis Rotulo 296, ex parte Remem. Regis*, upon a full Hearing of a Cause between the said Queen, and *John Rashleigh* and others, touching the Customs of *Cornish Kerseys*, the Dukes of *Cornwall* in Right of their Dutchy ought to have all Manner of Tasks, Customs and Tallages, whatsoever accruing within the County of *Cornwall*, vouching in the said Decree, that the same was granted unto them by King *Edward III.*



## King *RICHARD II.*

**T**HIS Prince *Richard* being after his Grandfather's Death King, by the Name of King *Richard II.* was against all Right deposed and murdered by *Henry Duke of Lancanster* his Cousin German's Means;

Means; whereupon the said *Henry* became King, by the Name of King *Henry IV.* and in that Sort afterwards the said *Richard* died without Issue.



## King *HENRY IV.*

**K**ING *Henry IV.* in the first Year of his Reign, created his Son *Henry* of *Monmouth* to be Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall* and Earl of *Chester*, by Authority of Parliament (who was then within Age) as appeareth by a Record in *Hillary* Term, Anno 9 *Henry IV. Rotulo 61.* in the Custody of the Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*; but what Age he then was of, doth not appear, because he being but a Subject's Son, no Mention was made in the Chronicles of his Birth, as is usual for Kings Children. He had a special Seat appointed unto him in the Parliament House by Reason of his Principality only.

This Prince, by three other Charters done by Authority of Parliament, had the Principality of *Wales*, the Dutchy of *Cornwall* and Earldom of *Chester*, granted unto him with all Avoidances and Temporalities of Bishopricks, and other Profits granted in Possession,

C

as



as largely, and in the same Manner and Form as Prince *Edward* Son to King *Edward* III. or Prince *Richard* before that Time had and enjoyed the same: And many other Lands in *Wales* granted unto him more than the *Black Prince* had.

The King did also grant unto him all the Debts, Rents, Farm and Issues, whatsoever due unto the King within the Principality, Dutchy or Earldom aforesaid.

He was, moreover, as appeareth by *Hollinshead*, President of the Council, although at that Time an intemperate and unruly Prince; but proved afterwards a most worthy King.

He was also in Parliament made Duke of *Acquitaine*, being then within Age as aforesaid, for it was done in the first Year of the Reign of King *Henry* IV.

And lastly, King *Henry* IV. having severed the Dutchy of *Lancaster* from the Crown, he by Act of Parliament made this Prince his Son Duke of *Lancaster*; and as it seemeth by the same Act gave unto him the Revenues, Liberties and Franchises belonging to the said Dutchy. And as *Hollinshead* writeth, carried before the King his Father at his Coronation the Sword called *Curtana*, in Right of his Dutchy of *Lancaster*. Testified also by the Stile of a Charter made by the same Prince for the taking of seizing upon a Letter of Attorney.

King



King *H E N R Y* V.

**T**HIS Prince succeeding to the Crown after the Death of the King his Father, by the Name of King *Henry* V. could not with any Conveniency create *Henry* his Son, (who was afterwards King *Henry* VI.) to be Prince; nor did give him any Dignities or Revenues, because he was in *France* when his Son *Henry* was born, and died before his Return into *England*, his said Son being then not a Year old.

King *H E N R Y* VI.

**A**ND now because it is generally conceived upon a bare Report only, that by the Act of Parliament made for creating of *Edward* Son to King *Henry* VI. Prince of *Wales*, all the Princes in succeeding Times were not to have their Creation, nor Revenues until they should accomplish the Age of fourteen Years: I am therefore desirous to let it appear, that in the said Statute there is no such Matter: And to prove also, that this King  
having

having delivered unto his said Son the Prince, his Revenues in Possession, did yet deal more bountifully and royally with his Son in easing of the Charge and Expence of House-keeping, than any King before that Time or since hath done.

This King *Henry VI.* therefore, in the 32d Year of his Reign, when his Son was not then full a Year old (for he was born the 13th of *October*, in the said 32d Year) did by Charter in Parliament create the said *Edward* his Son Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*,

And by other Charters granted unto him even in Possession of the very same Time, the said Principality and Earldom, and all the Revenues and Profits thereunto belonging, as fully and largely as any other Prince before that Time had the same. And confirmed those Charters in the 33d Year of his Reign by Act of Parliament, and thereby also made Livery to him of the Dutchy of *Cornwall* in Possession. So as by this that appeareth, that this King did not deferr the creating of this Prince as hath been conceived, nor took any further Time to give unto him the Possession of his Revenue.

Although it be most true, that by the same Act of Parliament, whereby he so confirmed those Charters, it was ordained that the King should take the Rents and Profits of all his Son's Revenues, until he were of the Age of fourteen Years, towards the Diet of him and  
his

his Servants in the King's House, reserving to the Prince a convenient Sum yearly for his necessary Expence, during that Time, that is to say, 1000*l.* yearly, until he were of Age of eight Years, and 2000 Marks yearly from thenceforward unto his Age of fourteen Years, when all Things were not so chargeable as now they are by two Parts in three. So as by all likelihood this Clause of taking the Profits by the King for a small Time, was it, whereupon that general Error and Misconceit was grounded: For it is plain, by that which before is declared, that the King neither deferred making his Son Prince until he were fourteen Years of Age; nor yet the granting of those Revenues unto him unto that Time, but only that he should not take the Profits until his Age of fourteen Years: But yet of this see what followed, within less than two Years afterwards; namely that the King in the 35th Year of his Reign, when this Prince was not full three Years old, notwithstanding the former Statute released again unto his said Son, the said Profits which before were reserved unto him thereby; and yet nevertheless dieted the said Prince and his Servants in his House as before, taking only towards the same, 856*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* yearly until he were eight Years old, and 530*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* yearly until he came to the Age of fourteen Years; and at the same Time assigned unto the said Prince,



Prince, a Council of special Persons to govern him, and to manage the Affairs of his Revenues.

This good and religious King *Henry VI* endured many Troubles and Calamities, in-somuch, as he neither died a King, nor left the Crown to that Prince his Son: For *Richard* Duke of *York*, who then lived, came unto the Parliament-House, and claimed the Crown, whilst King *Henry VI* lived in his Glory as King, and thereupon made his Party so strong, as he shewing his Right and Title to the Crown, procured an Act of Parliament to be made, that after the Death of the said King, he and his Heirs should inherit the Crown as Kings of this Realm: And to settle him more surer therein, it was enacted, that forthwith the said Duke should be Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester*; as others [the next Inheritors to the Crown before him had been, as an earnest Penny or Seizin, as may be conceived of that which should follow in his due Time and Season. For by that Lesser he thought to be assured of the Greater. Such then you see hath been the Course held in the Case of one who was not the King's Son, but a mere Subject at that Time.

King

King *EDWARD IV.*

**T**HIS Prince *Richard* Duke of *York*, was slain at a Battle in King *Henry VIth's* Time; so as he never enjoyed the Crown. But his Son *Edward* (before Earl of *March*, and after his Father's Death, Duke of *York*, deposing King *Henry VI.* about the 39th Year of his Reign) became King by the Name of King *Edward IV.* who in the 11th Year of his Reign did by Charter, likewise, create his Son *Edward* Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*. And by two other Charters gave unto him in Possession, the Principality of *Wales* and Earldom of *Chester*, and all the Lands and Revenues to the same belonging, in as ample Sort as any Prince beforetime had.

The Prince was also made Earl of *Pembrook*, and had sundry of the Revenues of that Earldom granted unto him.

He had Livery also of his Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and of all the Possessions to the same belonging.

This Prince was not a Year old when he had all those Things granted and delivered unto him, for he was born the 4th Day of *November*, in the 10th Year of his Father's Reign. For which Cause he had then a Council of special Persons, assigned unto him,

to

to govern his Revenues until he were of the Age of fourteen Years : And within two Years after the Lord *Ryvers*, his Uncle by the Mother's Side, appointed to govern his Person.



## King *EDWARD V.*

**T**HIS hopeful young Prince was, after the Death of his Father, crowned King, by the Name of King *Edward V.* but he enjoyed it not long. For he with his only Brother, being both very young, were by the Procurement of their Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, the Protector of the King and Realm, smothered to Death in the *Tower* : So as he died King without having any Child.



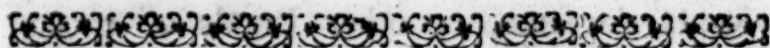
## King *RICHARD III.*

**A**FTER the untimely Death of this young King and his Brother, the said *Richard* their Uncle became King by the Name of King *Richard III.* who in the first Year of his Reign, as Dr. *Powell* writeth, created his Son Prince of *Wales*, being then a Child



Child of ten Years old, as if that had been the Way to make his Right to the Crown more safe and sure. But the Charters of his Creation, or of Livery of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, or any Thing else of Record, which did concern that Prince his Son, are not extant to be found of Record.

As this King *Richard* had gotten the Crown by his cruel and unnatural Practice of murdering King *Edward V.* his Brother's Son, so *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, of the House of *Lancaster*, to execute God's just Judgment for so heinous a Fact, did depose this bloody King by an Overthrow, which he gave unto him in a Batttle for the Crown, where that *Richard* was slain.



## King *H E N R Y* VII.

**W**HEREUPON that Earl, who had married the Heir of the House of *York*, that is to say, the Daughter and Heir of King *Edward IV.* Sister to that young *Edward V.* became King by the Name of King *Henry VII.* And by Charter in the 5th Year of his Reign, created his Son *Arthur* Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*.

D

And

And afterwards, by two other Charters, bearing Date the same Year, granted unto him in Possession the Principality of *Wales* and Earldom of *Chester*, with all the Revenues thereunto belonging, in such like manner as any former Prince had enjoyed the same ; he being then but about the Age of two Years, for he was born in the Month of *September*, in the second Year of the Reign of his Father.

And by one other Charter, the King made unto him Livery of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and thereby did grant him all the Profits of the Ports within the County of *Cornwall*. At which Time none of the Revenues, either of the said Principality, Dutchy, or Earldom of *Chester* were diminished ; but all remained as they were at the first Creation and Erection of the same, or other Lands of greater Value in lieu thereof.

After this, the said King did grant unto the Prince divers and fundry other Towns, Castles, Honours, Manors and Lordships in *Wales*, to the Number of Forty-one in all, reserving unto the King the yearly Rent of 300 *l*. The Prince being then, by the like Computation, but about seven Years old.

This King also granted unto him and his Deputies, in the 8th Year of his Reign, the chief Command and Rule touching Matters of the Peace, and of Enquiry of all Felons, Liberties, Privileges and Franchises claimed  
by

by any Persons, and which were to be seized into the King's Hands within the Counties of *Salop, Hereford, Gloucester*, and the Marches of *Wales* adjoining to the said Shires.

He was also made Governor and Warden of all the Marches towards *Scotland*: *Thomas* Earl of *Surry* being appointed Vice-Warden under him.

This Prince having been in *Wales* returned into *England* to be married, which Thing being performed, he went again into *Wales*, having a Council of choice Persons assigned unto him for the better Government of that Country; of which Council *Dr. William Smith* was President.

This Prince *Arthur* dying in the King his Father's Life-time without Issue, the King thereupon created his second Son *Henry* Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*, by Charter in Parliament, in the 19th Year of his Reign, he being then about twelve Years old and no more; for he was born the 22d of *June*, in the 7th Year of the Reign of the King his Father. And although the Charters whereby he had the Revenues of the Principality and Earldom, and Livery of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, are not extant now to be found, yet by all likelihood he had those Possessions, for in the 20th Year of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* he granted the Attorneyship of the Principality of *Wales*, Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and Earldom of *Chester* unto *William*



*Ruddall*, allowing him 20 *l.* for his Fee, payable yearly out of the Revenues of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*. And this is vouched afterwards in the Receiver's Accompt of the said Dutchy, in the 15th and 16th Years of the Reign of this Prince, when he became King by the Name of King *Henry VIII.* at which Time the said *Ruddall* was living and had is Fee.

This Prince was also created Duke of *York*, and had the Revenues thereof with other Dignities whilst Prince *Arthur* his Brother lived: Howsoever afterwards, *Anno* 19th *Henry VII.* the same Dutchy of *York*, and the Revenues thereof, were resumed to the Crown, in regard the Dutchy of *Cornwall* was now descended unto him.

But howsoever those Things were, it appeareth, that this Prince's Revenues and Tythes of Honour were great before he was made Prince of *Wales*: For in the 10th Year of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* he was made Duke of *York*. And the Charter of that Creation maketh mention, that he was made Constable of the Castle of *Dover*, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Earl Marshall of *England*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, his Brother, Prince *Arthur*, being at that Time living.

King

## King *H E N R Y* VIII.

**T**HIS Prince *Henry*, after he became King, by the Name of King *Henry VIII.* (as *Stowe* writeth) created his Son *Edward* Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*, within short Time after his Birth, being born, saith he, the 12th Day of *October*, in the 29th Year of his Father's Reign. But *Dr. Powell* holdeth Opinion that he was never created, and yet confesseth that *Mary*, Daughter to King *Henry VIII.* was Princess of *Wales*; and that the King, about the 17th Year of his Reign, sent the Bishop of *Exeter* to be Lord President of the Council under the said Princess in the Marches of *Wales*; and that he continued so there until the 25th Year of the King's Reign.

King

King *EDWARD VI.*

Queen *MARY,*

A N D

Queen *ELIZABETH.*

**T**HIS Prince *Edward* became afterwards to be King, by the Name of King *Edward VI.* who died before he was full sixteen Years old, without Issue.

After him succeeded his eldest Sister to the Crown, by the Name of Queen *Mary*, who died also without Issue.

After her succeeded her Sister to the Crown, by the Name of Queen *Elizabeth*, who also died without Issue.



King *JAMES.*

**A**ND lastly, upon the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, it pleased God to send unto us our most gracious Sovereign Lord King *James* that now is; and by him most princely



ly Children to govern these Kingdoms in future Time, and to be created Princes of *Wales*, or of some other Principality, no way inferior to that of *Wales*, in Honour, Revenue and Jurisdiction, if so it please the King, first to be erected or renewed again by his Majesty, when it shall seem best to his Wisdom, and continued after by the succeeding King of this Realm, as it was from King *Henry III.* unto this Day, for a perpetual Memory of his Majesty to all Posterity.

By this then which before hath been declared appeareth, who have been created Princes of *Wales*; what Titles of Honour, Dignities and Revenues they had.

That by Computation none of them did accomplish the Age of fourteen Years when they were created.

And that the Principality of *Wales*, the Dutchy of *Cornwall* and Earldom of *Chester* alone, in King *Edward III.*'s Time (besides other goodly Revenues, which sundry of these Princes had) did amount unto 9982 *l.* 12 *s.* and 8 *d.* three Farthings by the Year, which Principality, Dutchy and Earldom are at this Day so much impaired and diminished, as that which now remaineth will hardly amount unto the one Half of that yearly Value: So as thereof it may be fitly said, *Quantum mutatus ab illo.*

And now touching the Reasons of their Creations, being the third Point.

Very

Very many weighty Reasons, no doubt, may be alledged, which moved the Kings of this Realm from Time to Time to create their Sons and next Heirs Princes of *Wales*, and to bestow upon them the Jurisdictions and Revenues. But I will tie myself only to those watranted by the very Charters of their Creation, and other Matter of Record, and to such Reasons as are apparent to Persons judicious of Understanding.



## *The* REASONS *of their* CREATIONS.

*First*, **F**OR that the royal Preheminency, kingly Throne and Majesty, is nothing at all impaired or diminished thereby, but greatly exalted and illustrated; even as the Sun casting forth his Beams, is no way diminished nor feeleth any Defect of Light by such Distribution of Light, but receiveth rather by his Beams a wonderful Increase of Beauty. For such be the Words of former Charters.

*Secondly*, For that thereby Honour is done by Kings to their eldest and dearest Sons.

*Thirdly*, Because the Princes getting Experience by governing their own Estates, as well

well in Time of War as Peace, in such a particular Province and Principality, might be after the more meet to govern the Kingdom, when by Course of Nature the same should fall upon him; as is intimated by all those Charters in these Words: *Ut proficiendo præsideat, & præsidendo dictas partes dirigat & defendat.* And by the Answer also which King Henry III. made to Prince Edward his Son, when he prayed his Father's Help and Assistance against Lewlyn the last Welsh Prince. The King made Answer: *Quid ad me? Terra tua est ex dono meo, exere vires primitivas, famam excita Juvenilem, ut de cætero timeant inimici.* Yet the King did then give him such Aid, as thereby he conquered Lewlyn, and brought Wales first in Subjection.

Fourthly, For that thereby is performed the ancient Custom of England, which hath been, that the first begotten and eldest Sons of the Kings have been created Princes of Wales; as a Matter, it seemeth, which all the Subjects in Parliament have greatly desired; for most of those Charters have been by the Assent of both Houses in Parliament: Nay, they proceeded so far, as when the Revenues appertaining to the Princes have been diminished by any of their Predecessors, the Commons have made Petition in Parliament, that the same might be supplied out of the Revenues of the Crown, or else that the Letters Patents,

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by which those Revenues have been lessened and diminished, should be repealed.

*Fifthly*, For that the Kingdom and Subjects of this Realm, conceiving a good Hope and Opinion of the Prince's generous Proceedings in the Government of that Principality, will be thereby greatly comforted and strengthened.

*Sixthly*, Because in Reputation of Law and Right, the King's eldest Son, and next Heir to the Crown, is accounted one Person with the King himself; for so saith the Charter of King *Edward III.* King *Henry VI.* and King *Edward IV.* and other Charters by which Kings created their Sons Princes, in these Words: *Ut ipsum, qui reputatione juris censetur eadem Persona nobiscum, digno præveniamus honore & facunda gratia prosequamur.* And for that Cause, as it seemeth, the Charters of Livery of the Duchy of *Cornwall* do alledge, that the King's first begotten and eldest Sons are, as touching Livery, to be made unto them of that Duchy, accounted of full and perfect Age, that is to say, of twenty-one Years old, the very Day of their Births, so as even then in Right they ought to have Livery thereof recorded in the Charter of Livery which King *Henry VII.* made unto Prince *Arthur* his Son in these Words: *Atque ex speciali superandæ Aetua promulgato primo Nativitatis suæ die majoris, atque perfectè præsumuntur ætatis, sic quod Liberationem dicti Ducatus eo tunc a nobis petere valeant atque de jure*

*iure obtinere debeant, ac si viginti & unius annorum ætatis plene fuissent.*

*Seventhly*, For as much as the Health and Safety of a Kingdom dependeth on the King's Children; therefore the ancient Kings of this Realm have principally advanced their first begotten or eldest Sons, by creating them Princes of *Wales*; which is one of the Reasons alledged by King *Henry VII.* for creating of Prince *Arthur*, and after him his Son *Henry* Prince of *Wales*.

*Eighthly*, For that the Revenues of the Crown and Commonwealth are nothing diminished or impaired, by whatsoever the Kings bestow upon the Princes their Sons. For presently upon the Alteration of their Estate, either by their own Death, or by Succession to the Kingdom, those Honours and Revenues are drowned again in the Crown. For although an Estate of Inheritance for their greater Honour be limited unto them in their Creation; yet have they indeed, by such Estate therein, by the Construction of Law, as giveth unto them small Power to sell or dispose the Inheritance of any of those Revenues from the Crown: And therefore it pleased the Kings in former Times to deal more bountifully with the Princes their Sons, encreasing their Dignity and Revenues according to the Greatness of their own Dominions, as did King *Edward III.* in bestowing the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* upon his Son: And

in like Sort King *Henry IV.* in making his Son Duke of *Lancaster*, as before I have shewed more at large.

*Ninthly*, For that albeit to be the King's eldest Son, is sufficient to shew, that they are the next after the King that ought to inherit the Crown; yet the creating of them Princes of *Wales*, Dukes of *Cornwall*, and Earls of *Chester*, being so ancient, and continuing from Prince to Prince, is as it were a Declaration and Publication, or rather a Kind of Confirmation to the World of their Father's present Right, and their own Nearness in Succession to the Crown. For else why should King *Edward III.* (who had many other worthy Sons) presently after the Death of his eldest Son the *Black Prince*, create *Richard* his young Grandchild Prince? In like case, why should that wise and prudent King *Henry VII.* after the Death of Prince *Arthur* his eldest Son, create his second Son *Henry* Prince of *Wales*? Nay, which is more, it doth appear, as before is declared, that King *Henry VIII.* because he would have that Dignity and Place supplied, having no Son at that Time, made his Daughter *Mary*, then next Inheritor to the Crown, Princess of *Wales*, and appointed a President and others as Counsellors to govern there under her. Yea, and in a Case more strange, the whole Estates in Parliament, in the 39th Year of the Reign of King *Henry VI.* upon the Claim, which *Richard* then Duke  
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of *York*, before spoken of, made unto the Crown, did enact, that after the Death of that King, the said *Richard* and his Heirs should inherit the Crown. And, as it seemeth, to give him Assurance thereof, the whole Parliament ordained, that the said Duke should be forthwith Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall* and Earl of *Chester*. And that the Parliament in the 4th Year of King *Henry IV.* did agree, that his Son Prince *Henry* should then presently be created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitaine*, Duke of *Cornwall*, Duke of *Lancaster* and Earl of *Chester*; which, as it seemeth, was his Father's Policy to invest his Son therein, the better to strengthen his new achieved Title to the Crown: In which Act the Manner of his treating the Prince, and the Investiture of him into that Dignity in open House of Parliament, before all the Peers and Commons there assembled, is set down to be in this Sort: That the King sitting in his Royal Throne in full Parliament, set a Circlet upon the Head of the said *Henry* his eldest Son, and gave unto him a Gold Ring on his Finger, and in his Hand a Verge of Gold, and kissing him gave him his Charter, whereby he was made Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall* and Earl of *Chester*; and then caused him, being so arrayed and adorned, to be led by the Duke of *York*, the King's Uncle, to  
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the Seat appointed for him in Parliament, by Reason of his Principality.

*Tenthly*, For that all former Kings dealing so lovingly and bountifully with their Sons, and employing them in the Government of the Principality, gave them Occasion to spend their Time better, perchance, than otherwise they would have done, and not to intermeddle too busily in the King's Affairs.

The *Eleventh* Reason is, That those former Kings, by giving unto them such honourable Titles, Estate and Employment, avoided the Suspicion of Jealousy, and unkind Dealing with them, whereby they gave greater Satisfaction and Contentment both unto the said Princes their Sons, and took away from seditious Spirits the Occasion of fostering their Discontentment to the Prejudice and Danger oftentimes of the State.

*Lastly*, For that those Princes being thus advanced to Honour, Dignity and Revenues, both they, their Friends, Followers and Servants, did less envy the Prosperity and great Revenues of other the Nobles and Peers of the Realm, and of such others as the King did highly favour and advance.

And so much touching the Reasons of their Creations.

*The*

*The OBJECTIONS against creating of  
Princes in future Times are prin-  
cipally four, with their Answers.*

First, **T**HE King's own Want and Debts growing and encreasing daily, by Reason of his princely Bounty and great Charges, will not suffer him to create his Son, and settle him in the full State of a Prince, because he ought then to have a Revenue of Land answerable to so high a Calling, as in former Times, which the King's Majesty can hardly do, without Prejudice to his own Estate and Revenue.

Can a King's Wants hinder the Advancement of his Son from those Creations, Dignities and Revenues fit for him that is born so great a Prince? And yet every Subject being a Father (be his Debts never so great) will give a Competency of Estate and Maintenance suitable to the Estimation, Birth, Credit and Revenue, both of himself and his eldest Son, which daily Experience teacheth us in every Family, that his Son and Heir might live as a Son answerably and proportionably unto such a Father.

And when we consider of what smaller Estimation the Value of the Lands anciently belonging to the Principality of *Wales*, Dutchy of *Cornwall* and Earldom of *Chester*, with the  
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Dignities of Princes Creations and other Additions, both for the Increase and Advancement thereof, is in Comparison of the Good which both the King shall reap thereby in his Son, and his Son likewise in his Father, his Majesty by all likelihood will be easily induced to create him Prince, and contribute such an honourable Portion unto him as shall be fit in that Behalf, though his own Revenues be, by such his Bounty to his Son, by so much impaired.

Besides, such a Proportion allotted out for the Prince, cannot so much impair his Majesty's Estate, as the Prince not having it will be dishonoured in the Eyes of the Vulgar; and many unexpected Casualties happening daily to the Crown, will far surmount such a Proportion and Allowance to the Prince.

Neither is it to be doubted, that the Subjects, upon just and honourable Considerations, will leave his Majesty to want; or to rest long indebted: For the drawing on of which, the Prince's Creating, and Impacting of such a Proportion of Revenue by his Majesty unto him, will be a good Motive.

Moreover, it may be doubted, that young Princes resting either upon an uncertain Allowance, or not having sufficient to support the Estate of a King's eldest Son, will be the more careless of their Estate, and the apter to run in Debt. Whereas, on the contrary, if there be a Competency of Revenue settled upon  
upon

upon them, it is very probable, that they will keep themselves within the Compass of their Expence, in regard that their Unthriftness will hardly be repaired by an after Supply.

*Lastly*, For a further Answer to this Objection, fundry Precedents of this Kind are not wanting to manifest the same, *viz.*

*First*, King *Edward I.* who lived in continual Wars, and thereby greatly exhausting the Treasure, both of himself and his Subjects, did nevertheless make his eldest Son Prince of *Wales*, when he was a Child; and afterwards to shew how well he approved the same, though at first done in Policy of State, he, in the 29th Year of his Reign, gave unto him both the Revenues of that Principality, and also of the Earldom of *Chester*, as before in the Observations of the said King and Prince's Times are remembered.

*Secondly*, King *Edward III.* had Wars in the 5th and 6th Years of his Reign, and so continued all his Life, which brought him into great Want and Scarcity of Treasure to maintain those Wars, and his own Estate at Home, as by the Histories of his whole Life appeareth. And yet he found it so behoofeful and necessary, as it seemeth, at that Time, as he nevertheless created *Edward* his eldest Son, in the 11th Year of his Reign, Duke of *Cornwall*, and in the 16th Year of his Reign, his Son being yet but young, he created him Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*; and

gave him large Revenues in Land. And this Prince dying, the said King being feeble of Body, aged and full of Troubles, and in much Want by Reason of his Wars, created *Richard* his Grand-child Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester*, being a Child: And gave unto him all those Revenues, as likewise, in the former Observations of the said King, and these two Princes Time, are more at large expressed.

The like of King *Henry VI.* and King *Edward IV.* The Wars which they severally had, both domestick and foreign, brought them in Debt and kept them very poor, as by the Histories of their Reign do manifestly appear: And yet so much respected their Policy and State, and their abundant Love and Affection to their eldest Sons, as that Love caused them out of their own Want to create their Sons (being by Birth Dukes of *Cornwall*, and very young) to be also Princes of *Wales*, and Earls of *Chester*: And gave them all the Revenues thereof, as by the former Observations of the said Kings and Princes Times more at large are manifested.

And it is further to be noted, that where the Case was such, that any King, for any special Considerations, did take from his eldest Son any Dignity or Revenues, which were formerly bestowed on them; the same was not done with an Intent to keep them without Lands and Revenues, but did use that as  
a Means



a Means to bestow on their said Sons, other Titles of Honour and Lands of far greater Value. As namely, when King *Henry VII.* upon the Death of his Son Prince *Arthur*, by Act of Parliament took from his second Son *Henry*, then his eldest Son, the Honour and Dutchy of *York*, which the King had formerly bestowed on him; he immediately suffered him to enjoy the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, which descended upon him by the Death of his Brother *Arthur*: And withal created him Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*, as before is set down.

By all which it appeareth, that the Kings of this Realm, whether they were rich or much indebted, it made no Difference in creating of their Sons and giving them Revenues answerable thereunto, without Respect of Age.

And so much in Answer to the first Objection.

But to settle young Princes into such eminent Greatness (as created Princes of *Wales*, Dukes of *Cornwall* and Earls of *Chester*, and Revenues to support the same) will cause them to be so much followed and respected by all Sorts of Persons and Humours, as the Kings their Fathers will by all likelihood be the more neglected, and their Greatness thereby in some Measure eclipsed, which in no Case ought to be tolerated in a well governed Commonwealth; because Kings alone without their Sons are the only Load-Stones to direct

and guide us, and the Stars that all their Subjects are to follow, without depending upon the Greatness of any other Manner of Person.

True it is indeed, that Kings are our Strength, Safety, Stars and only Guide, wherefore we may not admit of any Dependency upon any other in Comparison of himself, whereby to eclipse his Greatness in the least Degree: And therefore let us now examine, whether the creating of their Sons Princes, with sufficient Revenue and Jurisdictions answerable thereunto, be any such eclipsing of the King's Greatness as is supposed. King *Edward III.* and the rest of the Kings of *England*, as before I have touched in the Charters of their Sons Creations, thought it no Derogation or Impeachment unto the Greatness of their Honour and Government, to alledge Words touching their Sons of greater Importance than the Force of this Objection, namely, that in Reputation of Right, their eldest Sons and next Heirs to the Crown were to be accounted one Person with the King himself; for the Words are, *viz. Ipsum, qui reputatione juris censetur eadem Persona nobiscum, digno præveniamus Honore, & fecundâ Gratiâ prosequamur.* If, therefore, that worthy and noble King *Edward III.* (in whose Time so many learned Counsellors, Judges and Men of Wisdom did live) and the rest of the Kings succeeding him were contented to acknowledge so much by Matter of Record;  
how

how far off were they from imagining that the Advancement of their Sons unto Honour and Revenue (some of them being at that Time noble and warlike Princes, and therefore much followed of the People) should eclipse any of the Kings their Fathers Greatness? It is to be supposed, rather, that they being but mere Subjects to their Father, though in a far higher Degree than others, would become more humble unto the King, acknowledging that they had their Being and all that they enjoyed from him, and therefore ought to be more obedient and humble to his Commandments, than other Subjects, inasmuch as the King was to them a Sovereign and a Father, and thereby had a greater Power and Command over them.

And can Kings, by creating their Sons Princes (whereunto they are not enforced, but merely out of their Love and Affection) make them greater than with a Frown to cast them down again?

Kings have watchful Eyes as well upon the Actions of their eldest Sons as upon other Subjects; and, therefore, if they miscarry themselves in any disloyal or undutiful Manner, what Subjects dare follow them in that frantick Humour?

If Kings discern in their Children, whilst they are young, an Humour subject to Weakness, or Simplicity, or to be inclined any way to Ambition, it were a great Oversight,  
if



if I may so say, to put their Sons into any Greatness or Eminency: But on the contrary, if they discern any Good-Nature, Religion, Duty, and Humility in them when they are young, it is to be conceived that their eldest Sons will be in their own Wisdoms, and by the Discretion of their chiefest Officers and Servants, so far off from entertaining of ill Spirits, or to thirst after Popularity, as they will rather thrust themselves into the Hazard of their Lives, to maintain the King their Father's Honour, and kingly Sovereignty, than any Way to diminish it; knowing that one Day it may be their own Case, when by Course of Nature Sovereignty shall fall on them; insomuch as by giving Honour and Greatness to their Sons in such a Proportion, the King out of his own Power and Authority, and the Son by his Proportion of Greatness, which his Father the King distributeth unto him, and is not diminished in his own Sovereignty, may by the King's Directions carry all Things between them at their Will and Pleasure, for their own Felicity and Happiness, the well Government of the People, and Tranquillity of the Realm.

And this, no Doubt, did King *Edward I.* *Edward III.* *Henry IV.* *Henry VI.* *Edward IV.* and King *Henry VII.* plainly discern; and therefore were the rather induced to put their eldest Sons into all Manner of Greatness, by way of Creation, Countenance, Favour and Re-

Revenue, without any Manner of Jealousies in that Behalf; else by all likelihood King *Edward* III. and King *Henry* IV. (who, in regard of continual Wars, were greatly indebted and the Peoples Hearts much perplexed and troubled, by Reason of manifold Subsidies to supply the Charge of those Wars, which lay heavy upon them) would soon have been put into jealous Conceits of their Sons; the rather also, because their Sons were of Mens Estate, full of Action, Greatness and Courage; if the Reasons before alledged, and such like, had not strongly persuaded them from it. They, as may be conceived, thought the Greatness of their Sons a Strength unto themselves, in making use thereof for their Benefit unto their Subjects, when they themselves would not be seen in it: And therefore thought it no Robbery to them to do the greatest Honour they could unto the Princes their eldest Sons, by which Means the People likewise will be the less inclined to envy the Greatness of any other Person, when they see the Prince so far above them in the King's Favour, testified so by his Bounty.

The Principality of *Wales*, the Dutchy of *Cornwall* and Earldom of *Chester*, have many great Jurisdictions and ample Authorities belonging unto them, as some of them, County *Palatines*, have *Jura regalia*, (Trials of Life and Member excepted) and if those Things should be granted to the Prince, a great Disturbance

turbance and Confusion in the Handling of these Affairs, would fall out between the Officers of the King and Prince, and could hardly be avoided, but that the Affairs of the Prince in executing of their Places, must of Necessity cross the King's Officers of State and Justice, in as much as the Disposing of divers Offices, both for his House and Revenue, Nomination of Sheriffs, in *Cornwall* and *Chester*, Wardships, Primer Seisin, Reliefs, Respect of Homage, Fines, Issues, and Amerciaments, and sundry such Royalties and Jurisdictions would then belong to the Prince.

Before the Statute made in the 27th Year of King *Henry VIII.* for the annexing of the Principality of *Wales* and *Chester* unto the Crown, and the Governing thereof, according to the Laws of *England*, the Nomination of Bishops, and the Temporalities of Bishopricks, appointing of Officers to minister Justice, and sundry other Things, in a Manner as absolute as a King, did belong to the created Princes of *Wales*; but by that Statute the same was taken away, and likewise the Nomination of Bishops within the Diocese of *Exeter* and *Chester*, do now also belong to the King, although there were a created Prince, which in former Times did belong to the Prince, so as that which remaineth other than the Naming of the Sheriff of *Cornwall* and of *Chester*, is no more than that which sundry  
Subjects



Subjects of the Realm do claim to belong unto them, by Reason of the Honours, Castles, Royalties, Liberties and Revenues, which they enjoy.

And therefore to restrain the King's eldest Son thereof, were to make him less in the Eyes of the World than inferior Persons in that Behalf; the rather, if Consideration be had, that all those Things go not from the Crown, but are preserved in his Person to fall into the Crown again.

Moreover, whereas there is such a Sea of Power, Authority, Command and Jurisdiction in the King through all the Realm, and over all his People, it would not be thought much, that the Flowing of such a small Stream and Brook of Jurisdiction out of so huge an Ocean, especially, seeing the same is always held by the Prince of the King and Crown, can any Way or little at all lessen the ample Jurisdictions of his Majesty.

Besides, if Experience and Practice afterward should find it inconvenient, that the King hath granted them away, what Man of Sense or Reason would doubt, but that the Prince in all Humility, upon the King's Commandment, will yield them up again, rather than give any Offence to his Majesty, especially in such Things which breed the greatest Confusion between the King and the Prince; namely, Wardships with the Dependencies and Fines, Issues and Amerciaments, in the King's

Courts, hoping that the King will give unto him a yearly Recompence, answerable thereunto some other Way, to avoid such Confusion ?

And for the Confusion that is supposed to fall out between the King's Officers and the Prince's, who seeth not but that the Prince's Officers are subordinate unto the King's in all due Respect ? The Preservation of the Prince's Right according to the King's Pleasure to him always reserved.

The King's Officers, in the due Execution of their Places, never yet feared to offend the Prince's Officers ; because the more just and worthy that he finds them in doing of the King's Service, though it be to his own Loss, the better ought he to love them, and think them fitter to do him Service when the Time requireth ; but it standeth far otherwise with the Prince's Officers, for Reason willeth them to carry a more wary, heedful and careful Respect, how to give Offence to the King's great Officers, either of Honour or Justice ; and fit it should be so ; for the King, out of his regal Power, with a Frown is at all Times able to check the Prince and his Officers if they err, where on the contrary Part, it is far otherwise.

And to conclude, it will give some Furtherance and Light to the deciding of this Objection, if we resort to the Experience and Precedent of former Times. Ought not the same Objection to have held Place between  
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King *Edward* III. and his Son, King *Henry* IV. and his Son, King *Henry* VI. King *Edward* IV. and King *Henry* VII. and their Sons? Was not the same Objection of as great Force in those Times as in these our Days? Had not the Princes then greater and ampler Jurisdictions and Authorities? Were not the Officers both of the Kings and Princes, as wise, as careful for their Master's Service, as jealous and more ambitious of their Offices, Places and Authorities, than now they are? Were not many of them Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Dukes, Earls, Bishops and Barons, Officers both of the King's Side and Prince's? And yet these Things did pass in those Days, from the Kings to their eldest Sons, without any Manner of Exception, Contradiction or Objection, or of any Confusion or Crossing in handling of the Services, either of the one Side or the other; but all agreed in one, as it seemed, how to advance the King's Service to the utmost, as Chief; and the Prince's, as Secondary.

Dr. *Powell* alledgeth, that because the Principality of *Wales* was by Statute made in the 27th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. incorporated to the Crown and Kingdom of *England*, therefore Prince *Edward*, Son to the said King, was no otherwise Prince of *Wales*, than under the general Tythe of *England*, as the King his Father was King of *England*, and under that Name



King of *Wales*, as a Member of it; as who should say, a Dignity once drowned cannot be renewed again by a new Creation.

Whereunto, first, may it be answered, that if the same Statute made in King *Henry VIII's* Time, for incorporating the said Principality to the Crown, were the only Cause (as he alledgeth) why the said Prince *Edward* was not created Prince of *Wales*, more truly may be alledged, that the same was incorporated unto the Crown, by the Statute made at *Rutblan*, the 12th Year of the Reign of King *Edward I.* commonly called *Statutum Wallie*, though not made in so full a Manner, for the Administration of Justice, and therefore, by the like Consequence, all the succeeding Kings, after King *Edward I.* had as great Reason to have forborn the creating of their Sons Princes of *Wales*. So as, no Doubt, some other Cause there was, that moved King *Henry VIII.* not to do it: For either it may be conceived, that the same Prince *Edward* being but nine Years old at the Time of his Father's Death, the King, if he had lived longer, would have created him Prince of *Wales*, having formerly made his Daughter *Mary* Princess thereof, as the said *Powell* himself acknowledgeth. Or else the King being old, very unweildy and sickly of Body, was therefore unwilling to alter the Course as then it stood: Nor may this Example alledged, be a Precedent for succeeding Times, as the said *Powell* intimateth,

eth, to countervail so many former Precedents of worthy Kings to the contrary. But if any Statute, or Act of Parliament, were the Cause of incorporating that Principality to the Crown of *England*, it was that made in the Time of King *Edward I.* as hath been said; for the Words thereof are these: *Divina Providentia, quæ sua dispositione non fallitur, inter alia suæ Dispensationis Munera, quibus nos ad Regnum nostrum Angliæ decorari dignata est, Terram Walliæ cum incolis suis, prius nobis jure feudali subiectam, jam sui gratia in proprietatis nostræ Dominium, obstaculis quibuscunque non obstantibus, totaliter & cum integritate convertit, & Coronæ Regni prædicti, tanquam partem Corporis ejusdem, annexuit & univit.* Whereas the Statute of King *Henry VIII.* was made for Laws and Justice to be ministered in *Wales*, in like Form as it is in this Realm; for so are the very Words of the Title of the Act: And the Preamble thereof, in the very Beginning, mentioneth, that the Dominion Principality and Country of *Wales*, justly and rightly is, and ever hath been incorporated, annexed, united, and subject to, and under the temporal Crown of this Realm, as a very Member and Joint of the same; so as what followeth in the said Statute, for incorporating thereof to the Crown of *England*, is but a Confirmation of the undoubted Incorporation made by the former Statute of King *Edward I.* Wherefore it may well be verified,  
that

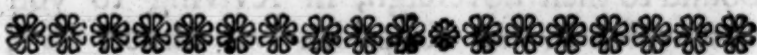
that the incorporating and uniting of that Principality to the Crown of *England*, did first grow by Conquest, namely, that which King *Edward* I. made thereof. Secondly, it was ratified and confirmed by Law, viz. by the foresaid Statute of King *Edward* I. And, thirdly, fortified by Custom and Practice of succeeding Ages, in that the Estate of that Principality, granted unto the Princes, by the Charters of their Creation, was such as immediately upon the Death of every succeeding King or Prince, the same was from Time to Time drowned, and incorporated into the Crown, until it was revived by a new Creation in such Manner, as all other Dignities, once drowned in the Crown, are accustomed to be: Wherefore, it seemeth, Dr. *Powell* either perused not all the Statutes of King *Edward* I. or Charters aforesaid, or if he did, understood them not; for otherwise, he would have found, that the same Principality was not incorporated into the Crown, by the Statute made in the 27th Year of King *Henry* VIII. but by his Alteration from the State of a Prince into his Royal Sovereignty upon the Death of his Father King *Henry* VII. And therefore I marvel what induced Dr. *Powell* so strangely to publish in Print, such an apparent Untruth against the creating of succeeding Princes.

And this being as much as I can say, touching the Objections against the future creating  
of



of Princes, with the Answers thereunto, I have done my best Endeavour to perform all that which in the Beginning of this Treatise I undertook.

RICHARD CONNAK.



A G A I N

*To the high and mighty Prince  
HENRY, now Prince of Wales,  
Duke of Cornwall and Earl of  
Chester.*

**M**OST worthy and mighty Prince, may it please your Highness, the former Labours performed by me being pleasing to you, and the Success thereof sorting to the Content, by the ample Bounty of the King's Majesty your Father settled upon you; your Highness, now once again, hath been pleased to command me to set down in the End of the same Book (which you re-delivered to me to be new bound for that Purpose) what Honours, Dignities, Liberties, Jurisdictions and Revenues, the King your Royal Father (imitating thereby his worthy Ancestors) hath bestowed and settled upon your Person, which,  
you

you said, you desired to have done for three principal Causes. The first, that it might remain as a President to succeeding Ages, both for the King your Father's Honour and your own, in that he had dealt so lovingly and bountifully with you. Secondly, that this Nation might thereby find how much they are bound to their Sovereign, in reviving to you that which in this Kingdom was almost lost, and the Memory thereof clean forgotten: Namely, the ancient Right and Endowments, wherewith former Princes have been, by their Fathers Bounty, made great. Lastly, for a daily Benefit and Advantage to yourself, by the Use thereof: In that you knowing both the Particulars and the Total of your yearly Revenue, may at all Times the better direct your daily Expence and Charge, and discover whether your Officers deal faithfully with you or not, according to the Trust which you repose in them. And, to that End, it was your princely Pleasure likewise to have me insert here, also the Orders, which by your own Commandment, and often Conference with your Council, and Officers of your said Revenues, were by them set down in Writing, and approved by yourself for the better guiding and governing the Affairs thereof.

These Motives, most noble Prince, being of so great Consequence, and grounded upon such infallible Reasons; but chiefly your Commandment over-ruling me; I do here  
humbly

humbly present to your Highness those Things which you have thus required.

First, therefore, it may please your Highness to be remembred, that upon the 4th of *June*, in the 8th Year of your Father's Reign, 1610 his Majesty, by Charter in Parliament, did create you Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*, to hold to you and your Heirs, Kings of *England*, according to the antient Custom and Use.

His Majesty likewise, by Charter dated the 1st of *September*, in the said 8th Year of your Father's Reign, made unto you Livery of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, with the Pre-emption of Tin, Coinage, Custom and other Profits of that Kind, amounting to the Yearly Value of 11587 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{8}$ .

And in the same Charter of Livery granteth unto you sundry Royalties and Liberties. And amongst the rest, Fines imposed upon any of the Inhabitants of the County of *Cornwall*, in the Star-Chamber, or any other of the King's Majesty's Courts at *Westminster*, making the High Sheriffs of the County, Prices and Customs of Wines, Profits of the Ports, Knights Fees within that County, with the Wardships and Marriages to them belonging; notwithstanding the King's Prerogative, and that they hold other Lands of him in Capite. And your Highness hath also by that Livery, Advowsons of Churches belonging to any your Lordships or Manours.

H

More-



Moreover, by two Charters (without Authority of Parliament) the one bearing Date the 1st of *September*, and the other the 5th of *October* following in the said Year (in Augmentation of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*,) the King did grant unto you and your Heirs, Kings of *England*, for your Places of Resort and Habitation, the House and Honour of *Woodstock* with the Parks, the House and Manour of *St. James* (except the Park, and the King's Stables at the *Mews*,) the House and Park at *Richmond* with the Revenue belonging to the same, the Castle and Honour of *Sherborn*, and the Members thereunto belonging, the Honour of *Grafton* (except the Woods in Lease and the Parks,) the Forest of *Roche*, the Honour of *Knaresbrough*, with the Parks and Members, together with some other Parks not valued, and so much other Lands and Revenues of the choice Manours of *England* belonging to the Crown; with the Knights Fees, Wardships and Marriages to the same belonging, as did amount to the yearly Value of 7295 *l.* 1 *s.* 0  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

His Majesty also by another Charter, dated the 8th of *October*, in the said 8th Year, did grant unto you and your Heirs, Kings of *England*, the Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, together with sundry other Lordships and Lands lying in *Wales*, which were no Part of the Principality, with the Knights Fees, Wardships and Marriages, of the same  
Re-

Revenue, as did amount to the yearly Value of 4056*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

Also by another Charter, dated the 4th of *October*, in the said 8th Year, the King did grant unto you and your Heirs, Kings of *England*, the Revenues of *Chester*, with all the Royalties, Privileges and Jurisdictions, with the Knights Fees, Wardships and Marriages belonging to the same, amounting to the yearly Value of 230*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

His Majesty by another Charter, dated the 24th of *October*, in the said 8th Year, did grant unto your Highness and your Heirs, Kings of *England*, sundry ample and large Liberties, greater than any Prince had, as well concerning all the foresaid Revenues, as the Tenant and Occupiers thereof, as divers other Things, which thereby you were authorized to do, *viz.*

Goods, Chattles and Debts of Traitors, Murderers, Pirates, Felons, Fugitives, Felons of themselves and Outlaws, Goods, Chattles and Debts adjudged to be forfeited in the *King's-Bench*, the *Chancery*, the *Common-Pleas*, the *Exchequer*, before Justices in *Eyer*, Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer* of Goal-delivery, Justice of Affize.

Your Tenants to have Exemption and Impunity from the Jurisdiction of the Steward, Marshal and Coroner of the King's House, and from the Jurisdiction of the King's Admiral.

To appoint Coroners and Admirals in your own Possessions.

And there is granted unto your Highness all antient Liberties, granted or belonging to the former Princes of *Wales*, Dukes of *Cornwall* and Earls of *Chester*, saving that the King's Majesty may appoint the Justices in *Chester* and *Wales*, and have other Jurisdications annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament.

Your Highness hath also, by this Charter, Power to appoint such to be of your Council, Commissioners and Officers, as you shall think good, under you to govern your Possessions, Revenues, Estates, and for your Honour and Profit therein: And to punish the Faults and Offences in that Behalf.

♦ For Security also of your Rents and Debts to be paid, and for the Collection thereof, and Accounts to be made of the same, to be taken by Inquisition, Examination, or upon Oath.

And either by yourself, or by Commission, to minister an Oath to your Officers and Servants for their Fidelity to you, and for their true and faithful Service and Accounts in their several Offices and Places, whether it be concerning your Revenue or Expence of your House, the Custody or Disbursements of your Treasure, the Custody or Provision of your Wardrobe, Apparel or Jewels, the Provision, Charge and Expence of your Stable  
and



and Horfes; of your Buildings, Shipping, Parks, or for the Attendance about your Person.

And your Highness's Suits in Law to be either in the King's Name or your own, and to compound or release them at your Pleasure.

Judges of Piracies, Steward and Marshal of the King's House, the King's Clerk of the Market, Justices of the Peace, the Admiral in your Dutchy Court of *Lancaster*, before the Warden of the Marches, the Surveyors of the King's Lands, or before any other his Majesty's Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners or Officers: And all Fines, Pains and Forfeitures, growing of your Highness's Tenants or Resiants, within any your Revenues, for Escapes of Murder, Pirates, Ravishers of Women, or any other Offences happening in any of the same Courts, or any other Court.

Escapes of Felons, and Forfeitures thereby growing.

Returns of Writs and Process and Executions thereof.

Fines, Ransoms, Amerciaments and Forfeitures of Trespasses and Offences, Misprision of Treason, Præmunire, Oppression, Extortion, Deceit, Conspiracy, Concealment, Regretors, Forestallers and Maintenance, Alienations without Licence, and such like.

Year, Day and Waste of Lands, of Persons attainted of Murder and Felony.

Waifs,

Waifs, Strays, Deodands, Treasure-trove, Wreck of Sea, and Royal Fishes.

To hold Plea of *Replevin*, *Withernam* Courts, &c.

To have Tithing-pence, Sheriff's Aid and such like, Freedom and Immunity from Payment of Toll, Portage and other Taxes.

Freedom and Immunity from the King's Prisage and Purveyance, Takers of Carriages, Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Timber, Coals, Fuel and Victuals, unless the taking thereof be with your Highness's Licence.

To make a Clerk of the Market in your own Possessions, with free Warren in the Lands, and none to hunt there without your Licence.

To appoint Justices of the Forests in any of your own Forests.

To have your Patents, Charters and Writs without paying any Fine for the King's Seals.

The King's Majesty likewise by Charter, dated the 20th of *May*, in the 10th Year of his Reign, towards the Supportation of your Highness's princely Estate, did grant unto you a yearly Pension of twenty eight thousand two hundred forty five Pounds, nineteen Shillings, to be paid out of the Customs of *London*.

The total Value of your Highness afore said yearly Revenues, do amount unto the Sum of 51415*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  $\frac{1}{8}$

And

And to the End your Highness may be discharged of all Fees and Allowances issuing out of your Revenue, and that the same might remain clear to you without any Deductions, all manner of Charges were re-  
 prised in the passing of the said Revenue to your Highness. And for an extraordinary Favour and Benefit, finable Lands, were given and allowed unto you, to satisfy the Fees of Receivers, Auditors, Collectors, Stewards, Bailiffs, and such like.

Amounting yearly about the Sum of 2000 *l.* being a Favour which other Subjects having Lands from his Majesty, either by Purchase or Gift, cannot obtain, who are to have nothing reprimed unto them but decayed Rents, Perpetuities and such like; and therefore are to pay the Stewards, Bailiffs, and other Officers their yearly Fees.

His Majesty, in further Assurance of his great Love to you, seeing your Providence and Frugality in making so profitable a Bargain with Sir *Robert Dudley*, for the Inheritance of the Honour of *Killingworth*, which you did purchase of him to you and your Heirs for 7000 *l.* And his Majesty, unwilling that you should run into Debt, or any Way diminish your ordinary Expences, was pleased to take your Burthen thereof from you, and to lay it on himself; giving Order for the Payment of that Sum in your Name.

By



By all which your Highness doth see how worthily your Royal Father, the King's Majesty, hath within so short a Time dealt with your Highness, by giving unto you, out of his Means, so large a Proportion (although his great yearly Charge be in a Manner unsupportable;) thereby to teach you how to live like yourself, much resembling the Eagle, who, to learn her young to fly, doth carry them on her own Back.

And thus having, against my Desire, made this Discourse troublesome and tedious for your Highness to peruse, in Regard of the Largeness thereof, which I could not avoid by Reason of the Variety of Matters necessary to be handled therein, I humbly crave Pardon for the same; and likewise, if any Thing in your judicious Eye be inserted more than is needful, or omitted fit to be inserted: Seeing I have performed all that I was able, to give your Highness Satisfaction therein,

*Your HIGHNESS's Servant,*

*Infinitely bound to obey your Commands*

*And to do you Service,*

RICHARD CONNAK.



# ADVICE

T O

## PRINCE HENRY.

**Y**OUR Highness, by giving in your tender Age so great and so many prognosticating Arguments of your princely and rare Parts, hath drawn the Eyes and Cares of all the Monarchies and Commonwealths of *Christendom*, to regard your Person and to observe your Proceedings. In Honour therefore it concerns you to endeavour, not only to overtake your Fame, but to overgo it. In Authority and a reverend Opinion of those that govern, consists the Life and Soul of Regiment; for by only Authority are Things governed, as with a Secret infused Understanding. This Authority is by nothing earthly so easily and firmly obtained, as by acting and Attention to what they have to govern, to win a settled reverend Opinion of their Parts, and an Admiration of their Persons.

I

Your

Your Highness may be pleased to conceive, that from those of your high Estate, there is ever expected a much sooner Maturity, than from Men of lower Fortune. In the Land of Princes every Man tilleth and laboureth, to them all Men bring the Offerings of their first Fruits: Princes have the Cream of every Man's best Conceypte and Understanding, and the Infusions of the exactest Distillations of Wit, that Art or Nature can possibly afford them: This wins unto them in few Years, that, which to others is hardly conveyed in a long Age; to the Subjects at home nothing will more endear you, than applying yourself to all Things that may enable you for Government, to a Care and Constancy in Religion, and an Equality in Affection to the severall Nations that you are hereafter to govern. For Faith and Merit are to be the Attractives of the Affections of Princes; not Fortune, Fancy, or precipitate Favour. With Regard and Reprehension is Government balanced, and much it imports Princes that the Hand that holds those Scales be equal. By giving where there is no Desert, Princes detract from their own Judgments, and blunt the Appetites of such as wou'd otherwise seek and hope for Amendment of Fortune out of Vertue and Service. On the contrary Part, by not giving where there is true Merit, they discourage such others as wou'd endeavour by Service and Action to deserve their Favours.

To



To your Highness few Things worldly are to be accounted more precious than Time. If our Saviour himself hath said, that he will have an Account of every idle Word, how much more then for idle and mispent Time. Kings and Princes, though they are born and ordained to be Sovereigns over Men, yet are they so instituted for the Good and Service of Men; and although they be to give of their Actions no Account unto Men, yet is there a King of all Kings (by whom they reign) that will exact it. I desire, therefore, that your Highness strive to be as good as great: That one third Part of your Time be bestowed in Contemplations and Actions, tending to the Service of God, and the Good of the Publick, another Part to the Business concerning your own Estate; the rest in Exercises and Recreations befitting your Place and Person; your Servants, and those that truly love you, are desirous of nothing more than that your Highness in all Things of Moment would be pleased to take Advice before you enter into Resolution, *Solomon* himself, though receiving from God's own especial Favour, the most extraordinary Proportion of Wisdom, that was ever given to a natural Man, yet governed with a Counsel; and his Son after him, omitting to perform the Advice received from them, lost the greatest Part of his Kingdom: Truly it is said, *Quod sapiens audiendo fit sapientior.* To your

Highness, although as you are a Prince, Confidence is necessary, yet must the same be both well measured and well governed. The Measure must be taken by the Knowledge of the Parties; for your Highness, out of your own judicious Understanding, will not make Election of any into Places, of whom you may not conceive some good Assurance, either by Proof by yourself, or by general Fame of others: Every Man may in this Particular deceive, and be deceived; but no one Man can deceive all, nor all Men one. To distrust, generally is to shew a Defect either of Valour or Vertue! for Doubt and Distrust do naturally proceed, either out of a timid and a pusillanimous Disposition, or out of an inward Feeling in ourselves of the like Fault, and faithless Inclination that we suspect in others. If at any Time you shall be moved to suspect, yet shall your Highness do well in such sort to cover it, as it may not be discerned by the Party: For oftentimes hath Suspicion and Jealousy begotten a Fault and Failing in the Suspected, that otherwise, perhaps, would never have been thought of. In your Orders and Constitutions for your Government, if your Highness shall not be constant and observant, you shall much endanger your Reputation. No one Thing calleth the Judgment of a Prince more into Question, nor his Person or Government into Contempt, than making Laws or Orders, and soon after either  
incon-

inconstantly changing them or carelessly neglecting them. God hath given unto your Highness a Person and Parts, that of themselves draw unto you much Love and Admiration. And as it is not to be denyed, but you do all Things with Comeliness, so shall your Highness much satisfy your Servants, that love you, and the People that hereafter shall obey you, if you will have a Care not to hazard or make worse, by intemperate and excessive, Exercise, that Strength and Hability of Body, that in so large a Measure you now enjoy; ever remembring, many Things may be permitted to private Men, that to Princes are neither convenient or comely. To Suitors that shall have Repair unto your Highness own Person, I shall ever wish, that howsoever you may by just Occasion give unto some of them, by a Denial, a Wound that will grieve them; yet you should so supple and smooth it with the Balm of gracious and princely Usage, as although the same be not sufficient to cure the Sore, yet at least it may be of so much Force and Effect as to abate the Sense of it. For the rest, all Graces and Favours are to come directly from your self: All Denials and Things of bitter Nature, from your Ministers. When your Highness, either for Presents brought to you, or for Service done you, shall be pleased to give Rewards, it will be fit for your Honour, that they be suitable to your Estate to give, and proportionable to the Parties and their Services to receive: that  
there



there be no Delay in the Delivery: For long deferring wearies and wastes the Parties to whom they are intended, looses both the Grace and much of the Effect of the Gift, and gives a Shew of a more restrict Hand in Largeesses than becomes the noble and liberal Mind that ought to be natural to Princes. The like Speed and Dispatch I cannot but remember unto your Highness, to be very necessary to be used in taking, understanding and answering of Petitions. In a Princelike and great Mind, nothing ought more to work than Compassion of the Afflicted; neither is there any one Thing that generally wins more Love, both of Subjects and Servants, than patiently to hear and speedily to dispatch those that sue for Redress of Wrongs, Mitigation of Rigor, Sustenation in Poverty, and Payment of what is due to them. If I were sure your Highness would pardon me for mentioning Matters of so little Moment, I have likewise much desired to let you know, that early Rising would be wholesome for your Body, necessary for your Business, and not hurtful unto your Soul: *David*, a great and a religious King, said unto God, *Mane surgebam & confitendum tibi*. The Morning hath ever been accounted the most apt Time for Devotion and Exercises of the Mind, and for attaining of Knowledge, which is justly called the Eye of the Soul: Your Highness may likewise give me Leave to put you in Mind, that in a Time so necessitous, and in  
Year

Years so young, you may well forbear the Heat and Haste of Building; Building much better fitteth old Men, whom Age and Infirmary confineth to their Houses, than young Men, whose Youth and Courage will not endure to be inclosed in Walls. By heroical and valiant Actions Princes are to lay a Foundation to their Fame, before they enter into costly Fabrications, serving only for Ornament. No one Age did ever yield in this Kingdom a greater or more necessary Occasion of devising, and ordaining sumptuary Laws for Restraint of Excess in Apparel, which ruins the Noblemen and Gentlemen of this Kingdom, from whom the King, your Father, and your Highness are to expect most Service and Assistance, and which only enricheth Retailers and Lawyers, from whom there is nothing to be hoped but a few Pence and Pleadings: The Example of Princes, though it be a Mute Law, yet hath it in it more Life and Vigour than any Law of Letters. Your Highness I acknowledge not to be intemperate in that Kind; knowing well, that Gallantry in Apparel belongs to Women, Travel and Industry to Men, and that much more Desert it is for a Prince to have a well garnished Mind than a well apparelled Body. To the King your Father, from whom in his Time all your Power and Greatness must be derived, your Highness shall do well to offer and perfect from yourself, and in your own Person all Things that only tend to his Honour,

nour, Profit and Contentment; but whatsoever you shall desire to be added to yourself, either in Potency or Government, to work it by others, who may rather be thought to advise it out of Conveniency, than out of any Appetite of your Highness to attain unto it. If your Highness shall find any Passions and Partialities among those of most Greatness about his Majesty, for your own Ends, and to keep them from Absoluteness, you are to nourish the Plants so long as they are fair and smooth; but to cut off the Excrescences, lest they either overgrow or disorder the Allye. Some Things are lawful to Princes for conserving their Estates, that are not so to win and acquire them. For Subsistence, Princes may touch upon the Verge of Vice, so as they keep themselves from entering into the Circle. To make yourself a Continuer and Commander of such Divisions, your Way will be, to the Stronger give Hopes of prevailing and engreating, and to the Weaker Confidence of subsisting and growing. For Particularities in Matters of this Nature, possible it is not to give your Highness any Rules that can promise Assuredness. The expert Pilot oftentimes governeth his Ship according to the Wind that bloweth, and not always according to the Course he purposeth. The Port may be the same, though the Way taken by those that sail be different: Diversity of Persons, of Humours, of Accidents, of Times and of Seasons, enforceth Change of Councils; and therefore



fore to God, to your Highness's own Providence and Observance, and to those noble Fortunes (that, I perswade myself, God hath provided for you) acknowledging the Weight of the Matter and mine own Weakness, I humbly submit them.

Thus much only in Generality. I must crave Pardon though I take unto me the Hardiness to say, and protest to your Highness, that if in so great and extraordinary a Perplexity of the Kingdom, which must in Time be yours, you shall not be pleased to employ all the Power of your Understanding, your Travels and Means to redress the Errors and Confusions that are grown into it, you shall neither accomplish with your Duty to God, with what in Wisdom and Honour you owe to yourself, and those whom you are hereafter to govern, nor with that Care that Conscience and common Charity requires of you, toward so infinite a Number of Souls that dearly love you, and would venture their Lives and Fortunes, in your Service. I cannot deny, that your Highness, in your Loathsomeness, by oblique Means, to put your Hands to the Business of the State, since neither your Place, your Estate, nor your own rare Worth, and the Interest you have in it, are thought sufficient Motives to call you to it, shew a princely Spirit in it: But withal, Sir, it is with your Highness's Favour to be remembred, that the noblest Strength and Power of Man consists in that Part which God hath been

K

pleased

pleased to make resemblant to his own divine Image; not in other outward Force, whereof he hath given a Participation to other Creatures. I have read that in an antient and well instituted Commonwealth, as I remember was that of the *Lacedæmonians*, to the Memory of them that had won them Battles in the Field they offered a Cock; but to such as with Wit and Counsel had prevailed for them, they offered an Ox.

Well shall your Highness do to remember what Message *Mardockay*, in the like Case, sent to *Hester*, when she excused her Undertaking to interceed for God's People. When Destruction falls upon all, there is neither House nor Person privileged, and yet may God give Help some other Way, and your Heighness loose the Benefit of the Honour, that being the Author of so noble and glorious a Work would be attributed unto yourself. For Conclusion, I humbly beseech your Highness never to lay out of your Thoughts and Memory, that such is the Case of this Kingdom, as in standing still and continuing in this Hectique whereof it labours, it must needs within few Years fall into such an irrecoverable Consumption, as in the Eyes and Understanding of Man yieldeth no Hope of Help: And that, when as a State is brought to such Terms, as in Resting, or Adventuring, the Peril is the same, much better it must needs be to enter into Action. For while it rests, it stands subject, and suffering of the same Accidents that hold it in Danger; whereas by adventuring either there  
may

may be found an Issue out  
brought into, or in failing  
is shewed a Mind and Cou  
to dare to seek and apply



O R D E R, from t

## Black P R I N

Anno XVIII. *Edwardi T*

**D**OMINUS Princeps mand  
Talbot, Ricardo Talbot, R  
Stafford, & Hugoni de Berwich, Lit  
patentes in hæc Verba. Edwardus illustris Regis  
Angliæ & Franciaæ Primogenitus, Princeps  
Walliæ, Dux Cornubiæ & Comes Cestriæ; Di-  
lectis & Fidelibus suis Gilberto Talbot, Ricardo  
Talbot, Ricardo de Stafford, & Hugoni de  
Berwich, Salutem, Cupientes Pacem & Tran-  
quillitatem soveri inter Subditos & Fideles  
nostros Principatus nostri Walliæ, volentesque,  
ut tenemur, plenam Justitiam exhiberi, & de  
vestris Fidelitate probata, & Circumspectione  
provida confidentes, vos tres & duos vestrum  
Justitiarios nostros tenore Præsentium assigna-  
mus, ad tenendum proximas Sessiones nostras  
in Partibus Westwalliæ & Southwalliæ, & ad  
faciendum omnibus tam in Placitis Coronæ  
quam Forestæ, ac omnibus aliis & singulis  
Placitis, cujuscunque Naturæ fuerint, Justi-  
tiæ complementum. Et ideo vobis manda-  
mus,



Dies & Loca, quos ad  
 ones prædictas teneatis,  
 uod ad Justitiam perti-  
 & Consuetudines Parti-  
 andavimus enim Episco-  
 oribus, Comitibus, Baroni-  
 Constabulariis, Scheschallis,  
 salivis, & omnibus aliis & singu-  
 fidelibus nostris Partium earun-  
 is tribus & duobus vestris, tan-  
 s nostris in Præmissis partant,  
 r cuius Rei Testimonium has  
 fieri facimus patentes. Datum  
 illo nostro apud Westmonast.  
 Die Junii, Anno Regni caris-  
 nostri Patris & Regis Angliæ de-  
 o, Franciæ vero quinto. Virtute  
 mandati præfatus Gilbertus, & socii  
 sui prædicti fecerunt Executionem, prout pa-  
 tet inferius.

*This was found in the Beginning of a long  
 Record touching the Proceedings of those Justices  
 in the Principality of South-Wales and West-  
 Wales, which Record remaineth in the Custody  
 of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, under  
 the Charge of Sir Vincent Skinner, Taken from  
 a Copy of the Original in Trin. Coll. Library,  
 Cambridge.*



